

## THE WAR IN CUBA.

The Town of Jibara Captured by the Insurgents.

## A FIERCE ASSAULT AND BRAVE DEFENCE.

The Spaniards Surrender—Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

HAVANA, Jan. 31, 1875.  
The local newspaper of Santa Espirito, in the Cauce Villas district, has the following reports:—

**THE ASSAULT.**  
The insurgents, commanded by Gomez and Sanquill, attacked the settlement of Jibara at four o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst.

The assault was made at four different points. The rebels attacked the fort, machete in hand. The besieged defended themselves heroically but the enemy's numbers were too great.

**THE GARRISON SURRENDERS TO THE ENEMY.**  
The garrison having exhausted their ammunition, and being reduced to ten effective men, surrendered to the insurgents. The latter respected the lives of those who surrendered. The fort and all its contents were destroyed and many houses were burned.

**THE LOSSES.**  
Our (Spanish) losses were considerable in proportion to the numbers engaged; but we cannot give particulars, as we are without exact details.

Eye-witnesses say the losses of the rebels were heavier. They believe, considering the pertinacity of the attack and the obstinacy of the defence.

**REINFORCEMENTS WORKING ON THE FIELD.**  
When the news became known here troops were immediately sent out to pick up the wounded and reconstruct the defences and buildings of the town.

**THE SHAPOTOWN JIBARA.**  
The town of Jibara—or Gibrara—which has been captured from the Spaniards by the Cuban insurgents, is a seaport of the island, situated on an eminence on the north coast of the territory. It lies 100 miles east of Puerto Principe.

**THE VIRGINIUS CASE.**  
Cuban Exposition of the Spanish Relations with the United States.

A Money Indemnity Claimed for "Ex-Citizens" of America.

How "Impertinent Controversies" May Be Ended.

HAVANA, Jan. 31, 1875.  
The *Diario de la Marina* has a leading editorial on the pending questions between Spain and the United States. It asks what they are, and answers that the Virginian question consists of a claim for money indemnity made on account of ex-citizens of the United States executed at Santiago de Cuba after trial and sentence by the proper tribunal.

**THE SPANISH ARGUMENT.**  
It continues:—"We call them ex-citizens because we believe they forfeited their citizenship and were no longer entitled to the protection of a government. They manned a ship without a flag or nationality, employed in the transportation of rebel adventurers to the shores of a nation friendly to the United States. Nor do we think England had good ground for her reclamations on Spain. But she is in a better situation than the United States, because the pirates who came to fight us in Cuba did not pretend to sail under her colors. Spain has faithfully complied with the treaty made at Washington last year, shameful as it was, and the United States must make their reclamations in accordance with its provisions. It is stipulated that when the parties thereto disagree, the points in dispute shall be submitted to arbitration.

**IMPERTINENT CONTROVERSIES.**  
This is the best thing which can now be done in order to put a stop at once to impertinent controversies.

**SPANISH NEGOTIATIONS FOR PAYMENT OF PERSONAL INDEMNITIES.**  
MADRID, Jan. 31, 1875.  
The *Epoca* says cordial communications between Mr. Cushing, the Envoy of the United States, and Señor Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have resulted in an understanding in regard to the indemnity payable to the families of the crew of the Virginus.

**SPAIN.**  
ROYALIST MEASURES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.  
MADRID, Jan. 31, 1875.  
Decrees have been issued permitting the press to discuss the acts of the Ministry, forbidding attacks of royalty and religion and prohibiting the publication of intelligence which may be serviceable to the Carlists. Newspapers which have been visited with the penalty of suspension three times shall be wholly suppressed for a fourth offence.

**DON CARLOS' DUTY OF ALLEGIANCE.**  
It is stated on authority that ex-Queen Isabella holds an acknowledgment of allegiance from the father of Don Carlos, written in 1864.

**GERMANY AND SPAIN.**  
SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 31, 1875.  
The captain and crew of the *Gustav* have been released by the Carlists.

The German war steamer *Augusta* has arrived here.

**FRANCE.**  
PARLIAMENTARY INDICATION OF A COMING RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC.  
PARIS, Jan. 31, 1875.  
The Assembly yesterday passed the amendment proposed by M. Wallon to the Ventavon Constitutional Bill by a vote of 553 yeas to 352 nays.

The amendment declares that "the President of the Republic shall be elected by a majority of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in Congress assembled; but the Presidential term shall be seven years, and the President can be re-elected."

The Left is now striving to obtain a favorable vote on the entire Constitutional bill in order to retain the advantage derived from this indirect recognition of the Republic.

**MONTENEGRO.**  
VIENNA, Jan. 31, 1875.  
The Hospodar of Montenegro has withdrawn all his demands on Turkey.

## A FIELD FOR MISSIONARIES.

Wholesale Massacre by Pacific Islanders.

## Sad Narrative of the Survivor of a Whaling Crew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31, 1875.

By steamship at this port from Sydney, Australia, we are informed, under date of December 23, that the bark *Wolverine* had arrived at Hobart Town from Bird Island, having on board Mr. Rhodes, second officer of the brig *James Birnie*, who was transferred from the American whaler *Benjamin Cummings*.

**A TERRIBLE REPORT.**  
Mr. Rhodes reports the brig sailed from Sydney in May last bound on a cruise. She reached and sailed at Howe's Island; afterward near the Solomon group out on boats for beach-de-mer, the friendly demeanor of the natives disarming all suspicion.

**A SUDDEN AND DEADLY ASSAULT.**  
The crew of the brig separated, or rather were divided into three parties, the Captain commanding one, Mr. Rhodes the second and a seaman named Davis the third. Mr. Rhodes, who had supplied the leading chief with tobacco, &c., was suddenly set upon and clubbed from behind, but the rest of the party, who were in a hut, came to his assistance, attacking the natives and repelling them.

He gained the boat and made for the brig, which had been kept in charge of the chief officer.

**A TIMELY RETREAT.**  
On reaching the vessel he found the natives in force about her, when he at once made off, the natives in their canoes giving chase, and succeeded in reaching the Solomon group, where he was picked up by the whaler. Mr. Rhodes believes that the three parties were simultaneously attacked and the vessel seized, and he considers himself the sole white survivor. Six natives, who formed his party, remained faithful to him and escaped. Of these, five are now on board the whaler, and one died.

**HAWAII.**  
THE MAUNA-LOA VOLCANO IN ERUPTION.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31, 1875.

A letter from Waimea, Hawaii, dated January 11, says new eruptions, or perhaps a renewal of old ones, had broken out on the summit of Mauna-Loa.

**AUSTRALASIA.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31, 1875.

The steamer *Cypreus*, which arrived yesterday, brings dates from Sydney December 23, Auckland December 30, and Honolulu January 20. She brings the following news from

**AUSTRALIA.**  
The demand for labor, skilled or unskilled, is daily increasing, the rate of immigration being quite disproportionate to the requirements.

**TERRITORIAL CONSOLIDATION.**  
On December 15 the annexation of Fiji to the British Empire was celebrated in Sydney by a public banquet to His Excellency the Governor, as the representative of the Crown in the negotiations with Coclach, ex-king, who with his two sons and Commodore Goodenough and others, were also guests.

**LEICHHARDT'S FATE.**  
The late of the explorer Leicckhardt appears destined to remain enveloped in mystery, as Hume, who was supposed to have discovered in Central Australia traces of the ill-fated expedition, perished of thirst on the northwest portion of the settled districts, while leading a small party to where he had professedly found traces of the lost explorer.

**RAILWAY EXTENSION.**  
Railway extension is being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The first sod of the line to Orange was turned last week; that to Wagga is progressing favorably. A trial survey of the projected lines is also being made.

**THE AMERICAN FLAG ABROAD.**  
[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]  
LONDON, Jan. 31, 1875.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* has arrived at Lisbon from Norfolk, Va.

**THE FRANKLIN IN THE TAGUS.**  
LISBON, Jan. 31, 1875.

The United States steamer *Franklin*, flagship of the European squadron, has arrived in the Tagus.

**THE GUNBOAT FORTUNE AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA.**  
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 25, 1875.

The United States gunboat *Fortune* is here at present from Colon en route to the United States.

**THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.**  
AMERICAN ASTRONOMERS ALONE SUCCESSFUL IN NEW ZEALAND—OBSERVATIONS ELSEWHERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31, 1875.

Drs. Peters and Harkness, of the American expedition, were the only successful observers of the transit of Venus in New Zealand.

The observations at Hobartown and Campbelltown, Tasmania, were obstructed by clouds and the first part of the transit was lost.

The German party at the Auckland Islands had a successful observation.

**THE OBSERVATIONS IN AUSTRALASIA.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31, 1875.

By steamship at this port from Australia yesterday the following report has been received under date of Sydney, December 23:—"In observing the transit of Venus the astronomers in New South Wales have been more favored than their scientific brethren in the adjacent colonies. December 9 was perfectly cloudless at Sydney and at Woodford, Goulbourn and at Mount Victoria (temporary stations). Every phase of the transit was fully observed, photographed and recorded."

Cloudy weather prevented complete observations in Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand.

**ENGLAND.**  
LONDON, Jan. 31, 1875.

The lockout in the coal mines of South Wales has commenced and 120,000 miners are idle. The shipwreck of *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, to the number of 4,000, have struck.

**ENGLISH AQUATICS.**  
THE DAY FOR THE UNIVERSITY'S BOAT RACE.  
LONDON, Jan. 31, 1875.

The 20th of March is the day appointed for the annual university boat race.

**THE HUALAPAN INDIANS.**  
THEIR IMPROVEMENT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF CIVILIZED LABOR.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1875.

The following is an extract from an official letter written by Captain Byrne, United States Army, commanding Post La Paz, Arizona Territory:—

"Since my last report, dated October 2, 1874, I have the honor to state the Hualapan Indians have been doing very well. They have cheerfully and promptly filled the hay contract, delivering some days as much as 4,000 pounds; all of which they carried on their backs a distance of nearly twenty miles. As they were paid for the hay as delivered, it excited great emulation among the bands. Of the money so obtained part was expended in clothing, but the greater portion has been hoarded for the purchase of horses. I procured a number of good horses for them at a very low rate some time since, and have ordered a large number more, which are on their way here."

## WASHINGTON.

Results of the Arkansas and Louisiana Investigations.

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S WILL AND PLEASURE.

The Compromise Rule Proposed by the Republicans in the House.

## THE NEXT SPEAKER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1875.

**PROPOSAL OF ANOTHER NEW RULE TO FACILITATE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE—ITS PROVISIONS TO BE PERMANENT.**  
To-morrow an attempt will be made to change the rules of the House, a new rule having been agreed upon by the Committee on Rules. This is to be the effect that when a question is before the House only two dilatory motions shall be allowed—one a motion to adjourn, the other to adjourn to a certain day; but the bill shall not go to a third reading or to a final vote on the same day on which it is introduced, except by the consent of three-fourths of the members. This rule, however, is not to apply to any bill or measure which gives the money or credit of the government, except to the regular appropriation bills, which, being always considered in Committee of the Whole, are always subject to debate.

If the bearings of this rule are understood it will probably get the consent of both sides of the House. It is very different from the repeal proposed last Monday, because that was a special measure, openly intended to apply only to the present session and leaving the door open to jobs of all kinds. The new rule now proposed is to be permanent and expressly excludes all appropriations of money from its advantages and leaves them subject to filibustering opposition if this is in any case necessary, as it is generally acknowledged to be sometimes. A job tacked on an appropriation bill in the Senate would have to undergo a scrutiny of Committee of the Whole, where it could be debated at length.

**A DISAGREEMENT IN THE SENATE—PINCBACK LIKELY TO BE AGAIN ENTERED—HIS EXCELLENCY OPPOSED TO HIS ADMISSION AS SENATOR.**

Meantime matters are not as lovely as they might be in the Senate. The Senate caucus is believed to have determined that, though the Kellogg government shall be recognized, Pinchback shall be refused his seat. His Excellency the President is known to be greatly opposed to the admission of Pinchback, and has, it is said, expressed his opposition to his own adherents. Many republican Senators are also adverse to the admission. It is possible that the Committee on Elections may report in his favor, but even if they do it is not so probable that the Senate will seat him. But Pinchback is an enterprising person, not easily put down, and he threatens that if he is not seated this week he will go down to Louisiana and fling all his forces on the side of the conservatives. He even threatens to make matters hot for Kellogg and to cause his and Antioch's impeachment and removal, and there is no doubt that he is capable of making a desperate fight and of pulling others down with himself.

**THE DELAY OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARKANSAS AFFAIRS—ADMINISTRATION INTENTIONS TO INFLUENCE IT—HOPE THAT GOVERNOR GARLAND WILL BE SATISFIED.**

The long deliberations of the Committee on Arkansas Affairs have excited the uneasiness of the administration men, who hoped for a speedier report and will be bitterly disappointed if the Garland government is not upset. The committee consists of Messrs. Poland, Ward and Scudder, republicans, and Bayler and Sloss, democrats. They are all lawyers and men of character not easily managed, and not likely to make a mere partisan report. There is no doubt that the administration is determined, if it is any way possible, to overthrow the present Arkansas government, and it is quite possible that a strong pressure will be brought to bear on the committee to make a report which will afford excuses for this outrage. It was supposed that the committee would have reported last week, but their long delay gives ground to hope that they will resist the pressure and sustain the present government. If they do this the President and the administration partisans will receive a severe blow to all their plans. The committee have kept their deliberations and purposes a profound secret. It is believed, however, that the majority are not at this time inclined to disturb or dispossess the Garland government. The report will probably be agreed upon by next Thursday. It is probable that there will also be a minority report.

**THE COMING LOUISIANA REPORT—THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS SUPPORTED BY THE EVIDENCE—KELLOGG'S FICTITIOUS SUPPORTS CRUMBLING TO PIECES.**

The proceedings of the Louisiana Committee, as published in the papers, are read with great interest. It is taken for granted that the committee, on the evidence they have heard, must report that the work of the Returning Board was a fraud, which was the finding of the sub-committee, but if they do this, and if, as seems probable now, they shall also have to report that the last election was fair and without intimidation, then it would seem that the pretensions of the administration to the Presidency to prevent the assembling of the legitimate Legislature of the State will be gone, and with such a report before His Excellency, General Grant, people here do not hesitate to say that his further efforts to prevent or obstruct the meeting of the lawfully elected Legislature will be revolutionary. The real situation to-day in Louisiana is that His Excellency, by the power of federal troops, prevents the assembling of the State Legislature, which, according to a report of a Congressional Committee, duly accepted and presented to the House, was fairly and openly elected, and in the Lower House, of which the conservatives have rightly, according to the report, twenty-nine majority; this in a State where no one pretends that civil war or unusual disorder threatened to society now prevail. If Andrew Johnson had done for a day even what His Excellency General Grant has been doing for nearly a month, he would have been impeached and summarily removed.

**FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1875.

**WHAT THE DEADLOCK IN THE HOUSE DEVELOPED AS TO THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP—THE CHANCES OF RANDALL, CLYMER, BECK AND KILDRIDGE.**

The protracted filibustering fight having ended, the democratic members of the House are now wrangling over the point as to who is entitled to the most honor. The leadership is accorded to Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, who has not heretofore been regarded as a formidable candidate for the Speakership of the next House. It is now conceded that he has shown more readiness and ability as a parliamentarian than any of the aspirants for the position who are members of the present House, and M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, Congressman elect, who has been prominently named for the position of Speaker of the next House, and who was present during the fight, said that he could not withhold his unqualified approbation of the manner in which Mr. Randall managed the democratic side. The objection heretofore made against Mr. Randall, that he is a protectionist, it is claimed, has no longer force, inasmuch as it is not a matter of policy, but necessity, that the government

shall have increased revenue. Mr. Randall says that his policy would be one of retrenchment, and economy, and after that judiciously to consider what taxes could be imposed without creating embarrassment to business. Next to Mr. Randall, Hester Clymer, Mr. Beck and Mr. Eldridge receive the greatest praise from their colleagues, and also from their political opponents for the fair and gentlemanly spirit in which they participated in the protracted session.

**THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL" CRITICIZED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.**  
The "Little Tariff bill" has been returned to His Excellency by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is understood that the recommendation of the Treasury Department is that it ought not to be signed, if there is to be further legislation on the customs revenue. The largest estimate made of increased revenue under the "Little Tariff Bill" is \$1,500,000 per annum, while the confusion which it will occasion in the way of drawbacks and protests suggests that it should not be made a law.

**WHAT IS TO BE DONE FOR POOR LOUISIANA'S SAKES.**  
Senators Sargent, Stephenson, Ransom and McCreery mean yet to speak on the Louisiana question.

**GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1875.

**ISSUES OF ORDINANCE TO THE VOLUNTEER TROOPS DURING THE WAR—THE STATES AND TERRITORIES TO BE RELIEVED OF THE COST.**  
The records of the Ordnance Department show that ordnance and ordnance stores, valued as follows, were issued to the following States and Territories between January 1, 1861, and April 9, 1865, viz:—

California.....	\$245,693	New Hampshire.....	\$14,008
Connecticut.....	8,438	New York.....	107,244
Delaware.....	20,431	North Carolina.....	5,898
Illinois.....	183,874	Ohio.....	381,870
Indiana.....	18,910	Oregon.....	14,416
Iowa.....	933	Pennsylvania.....	1,327
Kansas.....	85,349	Rhode Island.....	74,068
Kentucky.....	1,119	Tennessee.....	5,803
Maine.....	6,219	Vermont.....	642,008
Maryland.....	1,188	Wisconsin.....	10,686
Massachusetts.....	23,210	Arizona Territory.....	1,482
Michigan.....	1,284	Dakota Territory.....	10,022
Minnesota.....	7,595	New Mexico Ter.....	45,251
Missouri.....	745,910	District of Col.....	1,979

It is further shown, from the annual report of the Chief of Ordnance for the year 1871, that these issues, which were made during the war, were made for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union, and should have been charged, as arms and other stores issued to volunteers, to the United States, and not to the States. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to whom various bills have been referred for the relief of the above named States on account of ordnance and ordnance stores issued to them during the late war, have reported that the relief asked for should be granted, and accordingly report a bill for that purpose.

**DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.**  
The Smithsonian Institution has received an ocean telegram announcing the discovery of a new planet at Berlin, in right ascension 23 deg., declination 18 deg. and 26 min. north, of the twelfth magnitude.

**A BOOK OF ROYAL SCANDAL.**  
A COPY OF THE PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF GEORGE IV. OF ENGLAND FOUND IN LOUISVILLE—THE REWARD FOR ITS SUPPRESSION—AMOROUS ROMANCES OF THE FETTERED MONARCH.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31, 1875.

The book for which \$1,000 in gold have been offered by Mr. G. Gaibourne, of London, and stated in a circular extensively distributed by him to relate to a member of the royal family of England, against the publication of which the Lord Chancellor issued an injunction, and of which only one copy is known to be in the United States, was yesterday discovered to be in the possession of a young lawyer of this city. The owner could not be found until after midnight, and the facts then obtained from him were too late to be telegraphed.

**THE GORGE IV. SCANDAL.**  
The *Courier-Journal* of this morning contains a lengthy account of the book and the possessor, from which the following extracts embrace the main facts:—The book is the "Memoirs of George the Fourth," containing a minute history of all the scandalous passages in his life, together with an exposure of the corruption of his political administration. The identity of the book seems positive, for it bears the imprint of the publishers named in the circular, as well as the date of its issue, 1830. The memoirs are in two volumes, and a hasty glance at the contents suffices to show why it is so large a reward is offered for it.

**HISTORY OF THE VOLUME.**  
Two or three years ago an English gentleman, named Taylor, book salesman of this city, had covered the book in a case of books that he had imported from C. D. Casanova, a London book dealer, now out of the way, and who had never been placed in the case accidentally. Mr. Taylor was perfectly familiar with all branches of English literature, and when his eye lighted on the work he at once appreciated its value. He showed the book to a number of literary gentlemen of this city, and they were all of the opinion that it was a valuable possession, and that it should be placed in the hands of a gentleman who would use it for the benefit of his country. He was then offered a large sum of money for it, but he refused to sell it, and he has now it in his possession.

**DISAGREEMENT PROOFS.**  
It is quite certain that the reason the royal family and the government have been so anxious to suppress the book is because it contains a full and complete exposure of the corruption of the political administration of George the Fourth. The book contains a full and complete exposure of the corruption of the political administration of George the Fourth. The book contains a full and complete exposure of the corruption of the political administration of George the Fourth.

**WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.**  
PROBABILITY OF THERE BEING NO CHOICE—THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.  
CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 1875.

The caucus for Senators adjourned over Friday night to meet again on Monday.

There are no new developments beyond the fact that it is now feared the Legislature will be unable to agree upon a choice, in which event this State will be left with only one Senator for the next two years, as the Legislature meets biennially. The Governor, it is said, either cannot or will not appoint, should the Legislature fail to elect.

The prospect now seems to be that Walker will increase his strength in the caucus steadily to about thirty, while Camden and others will hold their own, and thus defeat a nomination. With the five independent who have gone into the caucus, it takes thirty-seven to make a choice. As the matter stands now, it is the common belief that if Walker or Camden are not successful, there will be no election. The joint ballot on Saturday was only a formal repetition of its predecessors. The democrats have settled it among themselves that they will not allow the capital to be removed to Wheeling and have also noted the United States Senators from that section; and this feeling operates against Camden.

**VAN BRUNTED.**  
A NEGRO BUTLER SHOT DEAD WHILE ENGAGED IN HOUSE-BREAKING.  
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31, 1875.

At three o'clock this morning Mr. Rush Burgess, collector of internal revenue, who resides about a mile from the corporate limits, was awakened by his wife, who informed him that she heard a noise in the house. He went down stairs, and upon entering his dining room heard some one making an exit through the door. Being armed with a pistol he fired in the direction of the door, as he thought, ineffectually. Hearing nothing further he returned to bed, but he got up for the day he, however, found traces of blood on his porch and an examination resulted in discovering the body of a negro man lying on the porch with a bullet hole almost entirely through his body.

Mr. Burgess at once gave information to the coroner, and a search was made, and an inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict justifying him in the deed. The negro's name was Cornelius Robinson. He was well known in the neighborhood and had made other bad trades on Mr. Burgess' premises, as the latter had been the victim of several robberies before.

## BRITISH WEST INDIES.

## STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY PROGRESS—REVENUE LOCALITIES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

KINGSTON, Jan. 31, 1875.

A company is being organized to run a coast of steamers round the island, calling at the outports. The Legislative Council is in session and a bill has been introduced to give the government supervision over railways.

**RADICALISM.**  
Sir Henry Westmoreland, a republican agitator, has been called to a seat in the Legislative Council, where his opposition to the government of Sir William Grey keeps things lively.

**REAL ESTATE.**  
Property is rising very rapidly on this island. Real estate purchased for £250 a few years ago has just sold for £500.

**AN ENGLISH STATESMAN'S VISIT.**  
Mr. Childers, Member of Parliament, has been on a visit to St. Thomas and has had an interview with the superintendents of the Royal Mail Company from Jamaica, Colon and St. Thomas. After his interview he proceeded in the mail steamer for Europe to be present at the opening of Parliament on February 5, and the superintendents returned to their several stations in the West Indies.

**MARKETS.**  
Coffee is rising and is quoted at \$18 50 a c. 100.

**HAYTI.**  
REVOLUTIONIST AGITATION IN THE NORTH.  
KINGSTON, Jan. 31, 1875.

Mr. Spencer St. John, British Minister to Hayti, promoted to the same office in Peru, has departed thither via New Orleans.

There is trouble in the North of Hayti. General Alexis Nord, the celebrated soldier, has been arrested and brought to Port au Prince, where he has been charged with insubordination against the government.

Troops have been sent to Cape Hayti to preserve order.

**THE LOUISIANA DISORDERS.**  
PROGRESS OF THE EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE—THE DEMOCRATS RESIST PARTIAL JUSTICE—THE INVESTIGATION INJURIOUS TO THE RADICALS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31, 1875.

The effort of inauguration by the Investigating Committee to bring about a settlement of the Louisiana troubles is so far progressing favorably. The basis proposed ignores the election of 1872 and recognizes the conservative success in the election of 1874. The five deposed members are to be reinstated and the House of Representatives reorganized upon a conservative basis. The conservatives are to recognize the Kellogg government. Kellogg and Packard, representing the radical party, and Messrs. Leonard and Jeffries, the conservative interests, have been to-night in consultation with Mr. Frye at the St. Charles Hotel, but in discussing the details so much diversity of opinion was developed that further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

**CONSERVATIVE DISSATISFACTION.**  
In connection with the proposed compromise it may be relied upon that McEnery's friends, who profess to be battling for principle alone, will oppose it to the bitter end, and it will fail to command the support of the extreme wing of the democratic party. Kellogg has strong hopes of its success, and has intimated, in anticipation of such results, his intention of making a wholesale sweep of objectionable officeholders and instituting a thorough system of reform. This movement is evidently inspired by a few leaders and has so far been kept very quiet. The general opinion among the public is unfavorable to its successful issue, inasmuch as it ignores the claims of Penn and indorses the validity of the election of 1872.

**DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INVESTIGATION.**  
Up to the present the weight of testimony adduced before the committee is heavily against the radical interests; and one of them admitted to-day that, so far as they had heard, it almost fully indorsed the report of the former committee. Messrs. Frye and Hoar exhibit more and more anxiety to bring about some kind of an amicable settlement. Mr. Marshall sees no practical and satisfactory one save in the withdrawal of the troops.

On Tuesday the investigation is expected to enter upon the subject of the White League, a stage of the proceedings looked forward to with great interest.

**THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT.**  
Mr. Wheeler, as chairman of the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation, has announced his intention before leaving New Orleans of proceeding to the mouth of the river and inspecting the passes. He expresses himself in favor of Ed's jetty system.

**THE NEW BRUNSWICK TROUBLES.**  
BATHURST, N. B., Jan. 31, 1875.

The body of Mr. Gifford, the constable who was killed at Carleton on Wednesday last during the riot, arrived here yesterday, and was taken to Newcastle in the evening for interment.